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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,571	08/02/2006	Estelle Transy	18394017USIRVLPAG61423US	2383
26221	7590	08/18/2008	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			WRIGHT, BRYAN F	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/565,571	TRANSY ET AL.
	Examiner BRYAN WRIGHT	Art Unit 2131

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 August 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 21-31 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 21-31 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 January 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-166/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/24/2007
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action in response to application August 02, 2006. Claims (21-31) are pending.

Priority

2. Applicant's claim for benefit of foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 (a) - (d) is acknowledged.

The application is filed on August 02, 2006 but is a 371 case of PCT/FR04/01849 application filed 07/13/2004 and has a foreign priority application France 0309086 filed on 07/24/2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting

directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 21-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Stenberg (International Publication No. WO 01/3666 (cited from IDS)).

4. As to claim 21, Stenberg teaches a **method for authenticating a user for access to at least two entities of a data transmission network by means of a terminal, which method includes the following series of steps:**

a random number is transmitted to the terminal (i.e., ...teaches sending an authentication parameter carrying a random challenge [claim 5]),

data for authenticating the user to the two entities of the network is calculated using at least one predefined cryptographic algorithm applied to the random number received and at least one secret key specific to the user (i.e., ...teaches a computing first ciphering key from a random challenge number [claim 5]),

the terminal inserts, in an access request, data for identifying the user to said entities of the network and the calculated authentication data, and transmits the access request to an access controller (i.e., ...teaches an authentication triplet of the GSM as part of authentication parameters [pg. 4, lines 25-35] Those skilled the art would recognize such authentication parameter as part of a formal request therefore having been inserted by requesting entity),

the access controller transmits, to each of the two entities, a respective authentication request containing the identification data and the data for authenticating the user to said entities of the network, contained in the access request (i.e., ... teaches receiving authentication parameter [claim 16; pg. 18, lines 13-15]),

authentication servers of the entities carry out a user authentication procedure [fig. 3; pg. 12, lines 30-36], **on the basis of user identification and authentication data** (pg. 8, lines 11-25), **contained in the authentication requests** (i.e., ... teaches receiving authentication parameter [claim 16; pg. 18, lines 13-15]), **and authentication reports containing results of the authentication procedures** carried out by the authentication servers of each of said network entities are **transmitted to the terminal** (i.e., ...teaches sending results of authentication [pg. 12, lines 35-36]).

5. As to claim 22, Stenberg teaches a **method characterized in that it includes a preliminary step in which the terminal establishes a connection with a specialized server by means of the network** [fig. 3], **where the random number is generated and transmitted to the terminal by the specialized server when the connection has been established** (i.e., ...teaches sending an authentication parameter carrying a random challenge [claim 5]).

6. As to claim 23, Stenberg teaches a **method characterized in that the access request transmitted by the terminal is transmitted to the specialized server which inserts therein the random number used to calculate the authentication data** (i.e., ...teaches a computing first ciphering key from a random challenge number [claim 5]), **the access request is then transmitted to the access controller which inserts the random number into the authentication requests transmitted to the two entities** (i.e., ...teaches a AuC generates a random challenge [pg. 8, lines 10-20] ... further teaches a AuC is either a separate unit or integrated into the HLR [pg. 8, lines 10-20]).

7. As to claim 24, Stenberg teaches a **method characterized in that the identification data inserted into the access request is in the form:**
"IdA@DomainA" in which:

"IDA" represents the identifier for identifying the user to the network entity (i.e., ... teaches initial authentication is based on the authentication triplet of GSM [pg. 4, lines [pg. 4, lines 27-30] Those skilled in the art would recognize user identity is inherent to the authentication triplet of the GSM),

"DomainA" represents the identifier of the network entity in the network (i.e., ... teaches initial authentication is based on the authentication triplet of GSM [pg. 4, lines [pg. 4, lines 27-30]), **with the access controller determining the entities to whom the authentication requests will be transmitted on the basis of the** **"DomainA"** identifiers of the network entity contained in the access request (i.e., ... teaches initial authentication is based on the authentication triplet of GSM [pg. 4,

lines [pg. 4, lines 27-30] Those skilled in the art would recognize user identity is inherent to the authentication triplet of the GSM).

8. As to claim 25, Stenberg teaches a **user terminal capable of accessing, by means of the access network, at least two entities connected to a data transmission network** [fig. 3]: characterized in that it includes:

means for transmitting access requests to an entity of the network [fig. 3], which requests contain data for identifying and authenticating the user to the network entity;

means for receiving a random number when a connection with the network is established (i.e., ...teaches restoring random challenge number from translated parameter. Said translated parameter being transmitted [pg. 15, lines 20-30], **cryptographic calculating means for applying at least one predefined cryptographic algorithm to the random number received so as to obtain data for authenticating the user to at least two entities of the network** (i.e., ...teaches a first cipher key from random challenge [pg. 30, lines 30-35]), and **means for inserting, into each transmitted access request, data for identifying the user to two network entities and the calculated authentication data** (i.e., ... teaches translating random challenge number into authentication parameter [pg. 15, lines 20-25]).

9. As to claim 26, Stenberg teaches a **terminal characterized in that it includes an external module designed to be connected to each of the user terminals and**

including means for receiving the random number from the terminal to which it is connected (i.e., ...teaches computing response [pg. 15, lines 30-36]), cryptographic calculation means for executing the predefined cryptographic algorithm based on the random number (i.e., ...teaches a computing first ciphering key from a random challenge number [claim 5]), and for transmitting, to the terminal, at least one data item for authenticating the user to an entity of the network (i.e., ...teaches sending an authentication parameter carrying a random challenge [claim 5]), obtained by the cryptographic calculations.

10. As to claim 27, Stenberg teaches a **access controller, characterized in that it includes means for receiving requests for access to at least two entities of a data transmission network coming from user terminals and transmitted via said network [fig. 3] , means for extracting, from each of the access requests (i.e., ...teaches restoring challenge number for authentication [pg. 15, lines 25-30]), the data for identifying and authenticating the user to at least two network entities, means for transmitting (i.e., ...teaches sending an authentication parameter carrying a random challenge [claim 5]), to each of the two entities, a respective authentication request containing the data for identifying and authenticating the user to the two entities, contained in the access request.**

11. As to claim 28, Stenberg teaches a **access controller characterized in that it also includes means for receiving user authentication reports, transmitted by the**

entities in response to the authentication requests, and means for transmitting, to the user terminal, and authentication report based on the reports received from the entities (i.e., ...teaches sending results of authentication [pg. 12, lines 35-36]
Those skilled in the art would recognize transmitter/receiver relationship within a mobile communication environment).

12. As to claim 29, Stenberg teaches a **system for authenticating a user in an attempt to access at least two entities of a data transmission network to which network entities are connected, and which user terminals can access by means of access networks** [fig. 3], characterized in that it includes:

a user terminal characterized in that it includes [fig. 3]:
means for transmitting access requests to an entity of the network, which requests contain data for identifying and authenticating the user to the network entity [fig. 3];

means for receiving a random number when a connection with the network is established [fig. 3], **cryptographic calculating means for applying at least one predefined cryptographic algorithm to the random number received so as to obtain data for authenticating the user to at least two entities of the network** (i.e., ...teaches a computing first ciphering key from a random challenge number [claim 5]),, and **means for inserting, into each transmitted access request, data for identifying the user to two network entities and the calculated authentication data**

(i.e., ...teaches a translating random challenge number into authentication parameter sent to authenticator [pg. 15, lines 20-25]);

at least one authentication server for each of the network entities, designed to identify and authenticate the users on the basis of identification and authentication data contained in the access requests received [fig. 3];

an access controller characterized in that it includes means for receiving requests for access to at least two entities of the data transmission network coming from user terminals and transmitted via said network [fig. 3], means for extracting from each of the access requests, the data for identifying and authenticating the user to at least two network entities (i.e., ...teaches restoring challenge number for authentication [pg. 15, lines 25-30]),, means for transmitting, to each of the two entities, a respective authentication request containing the data for identifying and authenticating the user to the two entities, contained in the access request (i.e., ...teaches sending an authentication parameter carrying a random challenge [claim 5]),.

13. As to claim 30, Stenberg teaches a **system characterized in that it also includes a specialized server connected to the network so as to be connected to the user terminals when a connection has been established between the terminal and the network [fig. 3], where the specialized server includes means for generating and transmitting a random number to each of the terminals with which a connection is established** (i.e., ...teaches sending an authentication parameter

carrying a random challenge [claim 5]), , and means for inserting the random number into each of the access requests transmitted by the terminals (i.e., ...teaches a translating random challenge number into authentication parameter sent to authenticator [pg. 15, lines 20-25]).

14. As to claim 31, Stenberg teaches a **system characterized in that each entity of the network includes means for storing secret keys of users** (i.e., ...teaches deriving a second ciphering key from first ciphering key [pg. 14, lines 10-15]), **means for determining the data for authenticating the user to the entity by applying the predefined algorithm to the random number received in a authentication request and to the secret user key** (i.e., ...teaches a computing first ciphering key from a random challenge number [claim 5]), **and for comparing the result obtained to the user authentication data received in the authentication request** (i.e., ... teaches authentication comparison [pg. 12, lines 30-36]), **where the user is properly authenticated by the entity only if the result of the cryptographic calculation obtained is identical to the authentication data contained in the authentication request** (i.e., ... teaches authentication is accepted when values matches [pg. 12, lines 34-36]).

Prior Art Made of Record

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Yatsukawa (US Patent No. 6,148,404) Authentication system using authentication information valid one-time.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRYAN WRIGHT whose telephone number is (571)270-3826. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:30 pm Monday -Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, AYAZ Sheikh can be reached on (571)272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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